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NOTES OF THE FARM.

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A correspondent in the tobacco section writes: "I am much interested in the efforts being made to overcome the labor of picking the horn worms from tobacco, by spraying or dusting. Can you give me any information in regard to the matter? I would be glad to know if it can be done with practical success. How is the mixture applied and how often, and is it better to spray or to dust?" There is no difficulty whatever in keeping the worms off by spraying Paris green and water. You will need for this purpose a spraying pump and outfit. The pump may be in a large cask on wheels or a knapsack sprayer can be used, which is carried strapped on the woman's back and he pumps with one hand while he directs the spray with the other so as to direct it to all parts of the leaf. The mixture is made by putting a quarter of a pound of Paris green in 50 gallons of water, and the spraying pump should be so arranged as to keep it constantly stirred up and mixed, as the Paris green does not dissolve in water, but is merely held in suspension. We do not think the poison should be used except for the first brood of worms. If used for the latter ones the leaf is then getting so gummy that it will be retained too long and will be dangerous. But the quick destruction of the early brood means a great lessening of the later ones and the saving of a great deal of hand labor. Some are using the poison too late in the season, for a few years ago I noticed a field where they were priming and curing and the leaves were all covered with the poison. Such tobacco could not fail to be dangerous to use. There is poison enough naturally belonging to tobacco without adding a deadly poison like Paris green for the chrysomelid. Another correspondent says that he wants to buy a seed drill complete with fertilizer attachment. I want the machine so arranged that the discs can be removed, and the machine used to sow peas in corn at last working, or to attach the discs and sow corn on stubble land. One fact has been fixed in my mind through the reading of your letters, and that is that good beef and pork will always sell, especially when the latter is well cured. I have had butchers drive 21 miles to me for stall fed beef, and one come to me for hog and bacon, and by the first of June I will be entirely sold out of what is needed at home. I killed 45 hogs this year, and of which I sold fresh and the rest I have sold for not less than 10 cents per pound except the heads, which sold as much as \$25 worth in a day right here at home, and an out of the way place at that. I have a field in two parts, one in oats 15 acres to be grazed by pigs. In the other part are ten acres of potatoes to be dug and 7 of oats to be cut and sown to peas. Don't you think I can save money by buying a drill? I will have 100 hogs of my own to fatten. If I can buy 100 more I cannot fatten them without feeding much corn? Will it not pay me in a rotation where wheat and potatoes follow corn, to fertilize the corn and peas with 400 pounds of a mixture of 3 per cent ammonia, 7 per cent of acid phosphate and 1 per cent of potash used by broadcast? Will this corn not pay me better to feed to stock with the pea vine hay than to sell it? I want a shredder and a corn crusher, but am not yet able to get them. I am using the best tools I can get, and have just set up a two-horse separator, and am devoting \$100 per annum to improved implements, and they always pay me their cost the first season. Would be glad to have a talk with you about these farm matters, and may come to Raleigh some time this summer or fall." Letters like this one, which I have quoted in part, are encouraging to the elevator of the farming of the Old North State, as it shows that the labor has been in vain, and that here and there the seed is falling into good ground and producing a harvest. Our land wants a disc drill, but I do not know of any disc drill that can be made to work among standing corn. We are using here a corn planter with a fertilizer attachment which is driven by one horse. This could be easily used for planting peas down the middles after the corn is 100 days old. There is a little machine made at Burlington, S. C., for planting peas alongside corn rows at the same time the corn is laid by. It is attached to the cultivator and drops the peas in hills right along the corn rows at the same time the last cultivation is being done. This machine, I am told, only costs \$2.50. I regret that I do not know the name of the maker, but any one at Burlington can give it. Your land is light and level and it is probable that the disc drill will not be needed on the stubble land, and on heavy land a subsoil is necessary to plow the stubble. I am glad that you are finding that I am right in insisting on the disc stock as the foundation of good farming. You are in the level lands of Eastern North Carolina and in a good climate where expensive

buildings are not needed for stock feeding as they are North, and if you keep on as you have begun you can have a rich stock farm right where people who have been thinking of nothing but King Cotton, and what cotton you grow will be grown at a smaller cost than that of others. If you have peas enough to keep 200 hogs growing, it will pay you to buy if they can be had at a reasonable price, and you will need to feed corn only a few weeks before killing to harden the fat. Of course it will pay you better to feed your corn than to sell it. I was out in Nebraska some years ago in the fine corn country of the Elkhorn valley, where corn was worth 25 cents per bushel as the top price. One man there told me that he got 50 cents per bushel for his corn by feeding it to hogs and selling them on foot. I told him that he could make it pay still better by curing the meat himself, and he was there depending on corn alone. You have the great advantage of the nitrogenous food of the pea and other crops that can be grown here better than there and it will not need to use so much corn. In cured bacon at an average of 10 cents per pound, the corn ought to pay nearly \$1.00 per bushel with you, and the fodder will make a good balance for the ration of pea hay for cattle. It may not pay you directly on the corn to apply the fertilizer you mention, but it will pay in the following crop of wheat. But in your climate and soil why sow wheat at all? I should think that where you are making stock an object that winter oats will pay you better than wheat, for you can never hope to raise big crops of wheat in your section, and while I believe in diversified farming I do not believe that we should pay attention to crops that can be grown far better in other soils and climates. You can buy your flour better than you can raise it in Eastern North Carolina, not one crop farming, should be the rule, and no man should attempt to grow everything, but to make a rotation that will be best adapted to the development of his soil. Winter oats are a far more certain crop in your land than wheat. You can bring that land up to 75 bushels of oats per acre, while you can never get it to make 25 of wheat I would suppose. You are on the right track and will surely "get there" if you persevere.

A Granville county friend sends me a cut of a sort of plow that is advertised as a pea and bean harvester, and wants to know what we think of it? "My object in planting peas is primarily to improve the land. I gather enough for seed and then let the hogs gather the rest. I am a young farmer and am determined to get my living from something better than 5 cent bright cotton. For the past two years I have followed your advice, whenever I could adapt it to my circumstances, and have improved my land and am getting something more than a good living from it, while my neighbors are skinning their land for a poor living out of tobacco, and they consider me a "crank" for not following in their ways. In connection with the peas, I prefer to make pork rather than milk and butter, as I have no good market for butter, and have already a reputation for fine cured bacon. Thanks to your advice, I will have a lot more of questions to ask later on." Well I trust you will not be bashful about asking the questions. We want to make this page help the preachers in their work for when a preacher or laymen gets something more than a good living out of his farming he begins to feel more liberal towards the church and his work. As regards the plow you send a cut of, it is simply a plow with a vine off. It may work in the white bean fields of the North or in the Canada peas, but it will not do for a tangled mass of Southern peas. Even if it did, it is not the thing, for we do not want the roots disturbed, but to stay there for the benefit of the land. The mowing machine is the thing to cut the peas and we will ere long, I feel certain, have a machine that will thresh the peas from the cut vines and save the great labor of hand picking. You are right; stick to the pig, and we will bring you out. Well cured country bacon will always sell at a paying price, whether tobacco is 5 cents or 50 cents, and the man who works for the upbuilding of his soil will be in a better position to make money out of tobacco when the price comes up again than the one who has been starving himself and his land in the vain effort to fight the "Trusts" by feeding it cheap. So long as the farmers will grow 5 cent tobacco, the Trust will thrive. When they quit doing this and go to work to improve their lands and make money out of better things, the Trust will soon find it necessary to pay better prices for the farmers and to get them to stick to an organization for their material benefit, they could dictate to the Trust. In the meantime let the tobacco alone and feed the tobacco growers on good bacon. It is the "Cranks" that make the world move.

TREND OF PRICES STILL DOWNWARD

Leading Farm Products Alone Hold Their Own.

CROP REPORTS ARE POOR

Wheat Breaks From Its Lethargy and Attracts Attention.

CONCESSIONS MADE IN STEEL AND IRON

Cotton Slightly Weaker on Reports of Heavily Increased Acreage. Leather Dull and Weak. Surplus Supplies of Wheat Increase Rapidly.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, June 8.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"New business at wholesale is of a between-seasons character, but warmer weather has offered a stimulus to retail business in some sections. Chief activity and most attention, is, however, still concentrated on the prices situation, and efforts to readjust quotations to meet current demand and supply conditions go forward steadily. The only exception to the general downward trend of prices is that furnished in leading farm products, notably cereals, but here the moving cause is hardly a favorable one, being the result of less satisfactory crop reports, particularly from the Northwest, and it is to be noted that advances from the Central West where the winter wheat yield promises to be very short, are also less favorable.

"The Northwest has had some rains, but it is claimed not enough to render the situation free of danger. Corn crop conditions remain favorable, as like-wise do those of oats, but these grains and hog products have sympathized in the upward movement of wheat, which has at last broken from its lethargy and is again attracting speculative attention. Foreign crop advices, it might be added, are not flattering. The German rye crop promises to be very short, the same report comes regarding French wheat, and English crop advices are not of the best.

"If, as has been claimed, lowered prices for iron favor an increased consumption, current developments in this trade may be classed as favorable, because concessions are being steadily made in nearly every branch of trade. The price of Bessemer pig and steel billets for the last half of 1900 has been agreed upon, the result being a drop of 16 per cent in pig iron and of 20 per cent in billets from the old nominal quotations, which, however, have not been closely adhered to of late. Southern iron advices are of shading in quotation, in sympathy with similar action taken at Pittsburgh, Chicago and other iron markets. Prices at Birmingham are now on a parity with those of Europe, freight charges considered, and here, as in the North, the possibility of labor troubles intrudes itself.

"Cotton is slightly weaker on reports of heavily increased acreage, but the crop is late and advices this week are of an excess of rain in the Mississippi Valley and Texas. Cotton goods are dull. Wool is dull, and on the whole slightly weaker at Eastern markets. Men's wear goods re-orders are of fair volume, while mills engaged on women's wear goods are fairly well employed. The outlook favors lower prices for the new spring weights.

"Little that is new comes from the shoe business.

"Leather is dull and rather weaker.

"Prime shavings is reported in lumber, and this coupled with low water in the Northwest, will, it is hoped, restrict new production.

"Surplus visible wheat supplies are decreasing rapidly, lending interest to current unfavorable crop reports. The decrease in American stocks, as reported to Bradstreet in May was 13,320,000 bushels against falling off 9,023,000 bushels in April. Supplies in Europe, Australia and Argentina also decreased, though to a much less marked extent, and the result is an aggregate world's supply on June 1st of 143,553,000 bushels, a supply 15,611,000 bushels less than on May 1st, and compared with a decrease in May a year ago of less than 1,000,000 bushels, and two years ago of an increase of nearly 2,000,000 bushels. The decrease in American and European supplies is the largest reported in any month since 1898, and is the largest reported in May since 1895.

"Business failures for the week number 184, as compared with 135 last week, 178 in this week a year ago, 221 in 1898; 258 in 1897 and 234 in 1896.

"There were 96 failures in Canada in May, involving \$92,120 of liabilities, an increase of 12 per cent in number and of 75 per cent in liabilities over the same month a year ago."

Hester's Cotton Analysis.

(By the Associated Press.)

New Orleans, La., June 7.—Secretary Hester's analysis of the cotton movement for the nine months of the season, from September 1st to May 31st shows that compared with the crop movement last year Texas, including Indian Territory, has brought into sight this season in round figures 908,000 bales less, while

other Gulf States, which include Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma, have marketed 582,000 bales less and the group of Atlantic States, which includes North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Virginia, show a decrease of 58,000 bales, making the decrease in the total of crop marketed 2,068,000 bales.

Mr. Hester shows the amount brought into sight for the Atlantic States for the nine months to be 3,512,364, a decrease under last year of 578,454 bales.

The total crop in sight at the close of May was 8,759,561 bales, a decrease under last year of 2,088,109 bales.

After the close of May last year the amount brought into sight from Texas and Indian Territory was 119,468 bales; from other Gulf States 58,420 bales and from the Atlantic States 299,812 bales. The group of States in round figures of the crops of last year shows from Texas and Indian Territory last year 3,550,000 bales, other Gulf States 3,360,000; Atlantic States 4,260,000 bales.

Hester's Cotton Statement.

(By Associated Press.)

New Orleans, June 8.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton shows the total visible to be 2,228,861 bales against 2,379,396 bales last week and 4,234,613 bales last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 1,594,861 bales against 3,138,612 bales last year, and of all other kinds including Egypt, Brazil, India, etc., 644,000 bales against 1,096,000 bales last year.

Of the world's visible supply there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Europe 1,429,000 bales, against 2,460,000 bales last year; in Egypt 115,000 bales against 139,000 bales last year; in India 216,000 bales against 651,000 bales last year and in the United States 329,000 bales against 985,000 bales last year.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, June 8.—For the week ending Friday, June 1: Net receipts at all United States ports during week, 16,695; net receipts at all United States ports during same week last year, 48,957; total receipts to date, 6,227,851; total receipts to same date last year, 8,167,428; exports for the week, 38,616; exports for the same week last year, 51,194; total exports to date, 5,416,759; total exports to same date last year, 6,723,906; stock at all United States ports, 226,575; stock at all United States ports same time last year, 644,539; stock at all interior towns, 129,757; stock at all interior towns same time last year, 223,109; stock at Liverpool, 544,000; stock at Liverpool same time last year, 1,409,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 10,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain same time last year, 49,000.

Total Net Receipts.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, June 8.—The following are the total net receipts at all ports since September 1st, 1899: New Orleans, 1,179,377; Mobile, 200,257; Savannah, 1,056,861; Charleston, 256,830; Wilmington, 277,460; Norfolk, 284,286; Baltimore, 90,978; New York, 105,821; Boston, 108,594; Newport News, 17,237; Philadelphia, 47,456; Brunswick, 92,465; Pensacola, 128,287; Port Arthur and Sabine Pass, 68,029. Total 6,327,854 bales.

Weekly Bank Statement.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, June 9.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, decreased, \$1,749,025; loans, increased, \$6,482,000; specie, decreased, \$680,200; legal tenders, increased, \$378,900; deposits, increased, \$5,790,900; circulation, increased, \$419,500. The banks now hold \$18,374,250 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Hotel Norfolk Partially Burned.

(By the Associated Press.)

Norfolk, Va., June 8.—The Hotel Norfolk (formerly the Purcell House), a large six story hotel, on Main street, caught fire tonight on the fifth floor from some unknown cause. The flames spread quickly through to the roof. The fire department soon had water playing on it. The flames were finally extinguished, but the entire building is damaged by the flood of water played upon it. The building is an old structure. The fire probably resulted in the demolition of the building and the erection on the site of a new handsome hotel.

The building is worth about \$100,000.

BULLER AND THE BOERS ARE BATTLING

The Burghers Refuse Unconditional Surrender and an Artillery Duel Opens.

(By the Associated Press.)

London, June 9.—A special dispatch from Durban, Natal, says the Boers at Laing's Nek, after an action fought Thursday, June 7th offered to surrender conditionally, but General Buller replied that their surrender must be unconditional.

THE FIGHTING REOPENS.

Ingozo, June 9.—The Boers have replied in rather curt terms to General Buller's proposal that if they wish to surrender it must be unconditional, and an artillery duel is now proceeding.

When you experience that delightful feeling which makes you want to sit down and watch other people work, it's a sure sign that gentle spring is again on deck, at an election to be held August 24, 1900.

Bill Arp's Letter.

He Takes in the Confederate Hand-Shake. Says He Likes Louisville.

It would take a week of time and a whole regiment of writers to tell about the great Confederate Veteran Reunion at Louisville. Nothing like it has been witnessed since the close of the Civil War. It passeth comprehension. This is Thursday, the second day, and there are now gathered twice as many veterans as ever gathered anywhere. For many years we were not allowed to gather anywhere to jubilate, but now we go where we please and say what we please and voice our old Confederate sentiments and sing "Dixie" and unfurl our banners and even the boys in blue join in the general hilarity. I remember when General George H. Thomas was here in 1865, and I have preserved a letter from him in which he said we Romans must not exhibit a Confederate flag any more in public nor even keep one in private, for it was the emblem of treason and the punishment of treason was death. Our Roman young men and maidens had used an old tattered banner in a tableau exhibition that was given in the city hall to raise a little money to put back some pews in the city churches, for the Federals had taken out the pews and used them for horse troughs and used the churches for provender. That old war-stained banner was the one our boys of the Eighth Georgia regiment marched into the first battle of Manassas with under General Bartow and our young people thought it no harm to place it in a dead soldier's hand in a tableau scene of a field after the battle. Then we were allowed to think what we pleased, but now we can say what we please and do what we please and there's no treason in it. What a good doctor old Father Time is. Why he was a Federal soldier who opened the ball at Phenix Hall last night and gave a welcome to the veterans. Captain Pirtle was one of the boys in blue, but he paid tribute to us and spoke kind and loving words and would put us on the pension rolls if he could. He is a great, big hearted gentleman, he is.

There are 41,000 veterans here now—sure enough veterans who wore the gray, and they are the liveliest men in a dead cause the world ever saw. There are twice as many here as were in Charleston last year. Captain Pirtle said in his address of welcome: "The city is yours," and it is. Such hospitality was never witnessed anywhere. Just read the papers and it will amaze you. There are veterans here in business who entertain every one who is left of their old regiment. Here is Captain Norton. He went out from Rome with the Light Guards and has accumulated a fortune here since the war. He wrote a letter to every surviving member of the Eighth Georgia regiment, urging them to come and to be his guests. I am proud to be one of them, and Colonel Towers is here, too, giving orders from these headquarters. A year ago we were lamenting the rapid passing of the Confederate veterans and we really feared we would never more gather enough of them to make it interesting. But here they have doubled in number and tribbled in life and it can't be accounted for unless the States have increased their pensions. Money helps to prolong life, no doubt of it. Georgia now gives half a million a year to her old soldiers and they just keep living on and on.

Time cuts down all. Both great and small. Except a pensioned soldier, They do not die. But multiply.

It may be, however, that Louisville has imported and reached out her generous hands so far and so wide and been so lavish in her preparations to receive them that they dropped everything and came. It was worth a pilgrimage to Mecca to hear Dr. Palmer's great address—great is the world—great and grand. I want every son and daughter of a Confederate veteran to read it and feel inspired with Confederate pride. The truth is, we have whipped in this fight and the victory is ours after so long a time we are slowly and surely killing off the slanders. Barbara Freitchie and Sheridan's ride are dead and buried. The fact has now been established that Little Phil Sheridan never rode at all—or, if he did, he rode the other way—General Manning has settled that, and even the Northern press admits it. He is the braggart who said he would make our land so desolate the crows would have to carry their rations with them where they flew over it.

But the crows didn't. The South is all right—no crows—no buzzards and no carpet baggers—thank the good Lord for His mercies.

As we journeyed hither the boys joined us all along the line. They came with a shout of hilarity. "All aboard for Louisville." Car after car was attached at the country towns and railroad junctions, and before we reached Chattanooga there were twelve coaches full of unrepentant, unconstructed rebels. Our Cartersville boys were quiet and sober, but even old Father Allday was as happy as if he had been sitting in the amen corner of the Methodist church. He, too, had fought and bled with the Texas Rangers, and the Confederate cause is part of his religion, for he is now a preacher. He sang a song, part of which was "Dixie" and the other part "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and it had a refrain about "Fight on, my soul; Ne'er think the victory won, Nor lay thine armor down."

At Tullahoma he spied some beautiful strawberries and bought a whole crate of thirty-six baskets, and his good, patriotic wife distributed them to the veterans in our car. There were just thirty-six of us, and we had a whole basket for each. All along the line in Tennessee pretty girls came to the doors of their homes and cheered us, and waved little Confederate flags. I could not hear all the good stories the boys were telling as we speeded along, but scraps came to my eager ears—traps about old Joe Johnston and Chickamauga and Murfreesboro and Franklin and Hood and Longstreet—I think we whipped 'em everywhere, from the way the boys talked about it. But it would take a book to narrate the stories of the boys, for it is a fact that the experience of most any veteran would fill a book of interesting reading. Some of it would be thrilling, some sad, some amusing, and all interesting. The campfire stories of the Civil War will never be written. Ten thousand books could not contain them, but at these reunions many of them are retold, and the boys find willing listeners. These reunions are preservers of history and of heroism. They impress the North with a feeling of respect and reverence for our earnestness and our abiding faith in the justice of our cause. There is no weakening, no surrendering of principle; we still say to the Northern soldier, "You thought you were right, and we forgave you, but you must be so any more."

The venerable and venerated Dr. Palmer delivered a grand address that should be read and pondered by the youth of the South. He has exhausted the argument, and no answer can be made to it. Louisville is all ablaze with Confederate emblems and Confederate glory, and the city is ours.

But I can't see the end of this great reunion. Comrades have nearly shaken my arm off already, and the boys have traditions on my sore toe a hundred times. My evening nap is broken up, and my garden needs looking after, for I am the boy—the only boy—and I know that my little pets are meaning for me. And more than all this, tomorrow is my wife's birthday; and, as Cowper wrote of John Gilpin, "Tomorrow is her birthday."

And how the folks would stare if she should dine at Cartersville!

And I should not be there."

BILL ARP.

VAN WYCK ON THE STAND.

City Officials and the American Ice Company Investigation Begun.

(By the Associated Press.)

New York, June 9.—Mayor Van Wyck was called to the witness chair today in the proceedings against the Mayor, the Dock Commissioners, and Charles W. Morse, President of the American Ice Company, which were begun some time ago before Supreme Court Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn. These proceedings are designed to show what, if any, connection exists between certain city officials and the ice company.

The Mayor testified that he owned 4,200 shares of the stock in the American Ice Company which he had obtained from President Morse, some of it in exchange for stock in the Knickerbocker Ice Company of Maine.

"Did you purchase all this stock subsequently to becoming mayor of the city?" Mr. Van Wyck was asked.

"I did."

"Why did you purchase stock in the Knickerbocker Company?"

"Because it was paying 4 per cent on common and 6 per cent on preferred stock."

When he made the purchase he did not know that the American Ice Company intended to do business in New York city. He had paid for his stock with a check on the Garfield National Bank and borrowed 75 per cent of the purchase money.

"When you made the purchase it was agreed that you should borrow it from the bank?"

"It was."

"Was there any guarantee to protect you against loss on that stock?"

"No."

"Have you paid back the bank?"

"I have."

"Are you accustomed to such large financial transactions?"

"I am."

For the money borrowed the Mayor said he gave four, five and six months notes. He had paid two notes for \$75,000 each and yesterday paid one cash note for \$50,000. Continuing, the Mayor said:

"The interest on the notes was 6 per cent. When I made the renewal of the note the block of stock was worth \$81,600, but I sold it yesterday for \$68,000. The note called for \$75,000, so I lost \$7,000. I took no active interest in the American Ice Company. I never knew anything of the management. I never knew that the American Ice Company was to have any monopoly of the ice business of the city. I never knew they had any leases. I never knew that the ice company stated to the stock exchange that it had a contract for 11 docks in this city."

President Gelshenen, of the Garfield National Bank, testified that no loans were made to Mayor Van Wyck, but that \$50,000 was loaned to President Morse of the Ice Company. Mr. Morse testified that he did not talk with the Mayor about buying the ice company stock and that the company got its dock privileges in the usual way from the Dock Commission.

The examination of Dock Commissioner Cram and Murphy disclosed that they owned large blocks of Ice Company stocks at the time docks were awarded to the company's use.